

Horse Matters.**THE THOROUGHBRED HORSE.**GRAND RAPIDS, Aug. 10, 1881.
To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer:

Sir.—As a subscriber, I am entitled through your valuable columns to the required information, will you please answer the following question: What constitutes a thoroughbred horse? What constitutes a pure bred horse?

Yours respectfully,

R. W. ELSTON.

There is only one class of horses entitled to the appellation of "thoroughbred," and these are descendants of the English race horse. It was originated especially to designate these horses, and its application to any other breed is misleading. Thus it is incorrect to speak of a thoroughbred draft horse, or a thoroughbred trotter. It is correct to use the term, a pure bred Percheron, a pure bred Arabian, or a pure bred Clyde. A thoroughbred horse in this country must have descended on the side of both sire and dam from imported English stock. It is generally understood that an out-cross to the Arabian or the Barb horse does not vitiate the claims of descendants to be considered thoroughbreds, as it is from these breeds that the English race horse owes a great part of his wonderful powers of speed and endurance. But this is very seldom attempted now, as the English thoroughbred has been bred to such perfection that it really impairs his descendants to cross him with any other breed known.

The early history of the English race horse is very obscure, so far as a knowledge of what breed or breeds were used to lay the foundation upon which the Arabian or Barb horses were crossed. The earliest mention of a race course for the testing of the speed of horses runs back to the days of Henry II. At that time there was a race course just outside the gates of the city of London, where races were run by horses specially fitted for that purpose. From that date the English kings and nobles always took more or less interest in breeding of race horses, and it was the emulation engendered by racing against each other that led to the use of foreign horses of more speed and endurance than their own to bring their horses to greater perfection. This resulted in the breeding of the English race horse in his present form,—the highest type of the horse known, and the only one entitled to the name of "thoroughbred."

The National Register of Norman Horses.

James H. Hiatt, first stock editor of the Chicago *Drovers' Journal*, has just completed the historic portion of the "American Register of Norman Horses," a stud book which is being printed and bound at this office, and the first edition of which will be out in a short time.

We deem it no more than justice to say that Mr. Hiatt's part of this work is the most thorough, the most accurate, the most scholarly, and the most readable contribution that has ever been made to the horse literature of the American continent.

It abounds in translations and quotations from French and other European authorities, and presents a vast array of pertinent, important and interesting facts in relation to draught horses, hitherto unpublished in America. Its first half is chiefly given to a history of the horse kind in general, and embraces a highly instructive account of the several primeval breeds as they appeared in the wild state in different parts of Asia and Europe. Then follows a full and completed history of the Norman horse, in which that celebrated horse is traced back to the eighth century, and shown to have been formed for war purposes under the patronage of Charlemagne, by crossing the three greatest of the domesticated original stocks, the gray, the bay, and the black.

After giving the origin of the Norman horse, Mr. Hiatt follows him through his career as a charger during the middle ages down to his entrance upon the great field of modern industry, showing how, in the time of the Norman-French rule of England, he was bred by the Norman kings of that country on both sides of the British channel, and how in consequence of this extensive propagation throughout both continental Europe and the British Islands, his name (Norman horse) ceased to be provincial, and became European.

Mr. Hiatt is the author of several other popular works, such as "The Political Manual," "The Voters' Text Book," &c., &c.

The National Norman Horse Association have found in him the right man for the work he has just finished. He has in that work thoroughly vindicated the truth of history, and produced a book that will be regarded as a standard by all readers of horse literature.—*Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph*.

The Record Again Lowered.

Maud S. has again lowered her record. At the Rochester races on Thursday, in a trot against the best time for a special purse, she made a mile in 2:10, a quarter second lower than ever before. The following is a description of the race: The track was dragged near the post, for the purpose of giving Maud S. every opportunity to do her best. The day was perfect, and not the slightest breeze was blowing. At 25 minutes before four the magnificent mare jogged past the grand stand. Every eye was on her, and there was great enthusiasm. Again she passed the stand, and going beyond the three-quarter pole turned and trotted round the turn. Nearing the judges' stand Bair and the nod is returned. She is off! What a magnificent animal she is! How she flies along! The running horse accompanying her cannot keep pace with her. He is two lengths behind, and doing his best. The first quarter is reached, and the time, 32, is called out. "Will she beat her record?" is the whispered inquiry. Never mind, only look at her. It is only an instant, and she reaches the half mile: time, 1:05. She must increase her pace. She does. Like a bird she skims along and passes the three-quarter pole in 1:37. If she does not break she will beat 2:10. There is no

sign of a break. As at the start, she places each foot just where it should go. Down the stretch she comes, and in splended form passes under the wire in 2:10. Three cheers go up, and the party cheer and wave their hats. An instant later the official time is hung out by the judges, and the applause of 15,000 people greet it.

Horse Notes.

For non-payment of entrance money the Coldwater Driving Park Association have suspended twenty-eight horses and owners.

BARRETT, one of the horses sent to England by Lorillard, has proved a great disappointment to his owner, and is to be shipped back to New York. There are blanks as well as prizes in buying racehorses.

The owner of France's Alexander has challenged the owner of Piedmont to a match for \$2500 a side, the race to be trotted in October. The owner of Piedmont is ready for a match, but wants it to take place during the Grand Circuit.

A very fatal horse disease has broken out at Camden, Ohio. The horse is attacked suddenly, large lumps raise on its body, and it then dies. It is thought to be the same disease that was prevalent recently in Illinois and Indiana, but is more fatal.

A PROJECT is on foot to hold a national steeple chase and hurdle race meeting at the track of the St. Louis jockey club in October next. Circulars have been issued and will be distributed among turf men throughout the country asking for co-operation. If the project meets with proper encouragement, heavy purses will be hung up.

A TRACK sharper named B. H. Benton, attempted to dose the running horse Glasgow at Saratoga last week, just before the horse was to start in a race. He was detected, arrested, taken before the police justice and placed under \$200 bail. As soon as liberated Benton took the first train out of Saratoga. Benton had an accomplice who for some reason was not prosecuted. Both will be formally ruled off the Saratoga course. It is alleged that Benton was concerned in some similar transactions at Brighton Beach.

An Eastern paper sentimentally remarks: American horses will never make as much money abroad as American donkeys have spent there.

Farm Matters.**Reducing Bones for Fertilizing Purposes.**

The Massachusetts *Ploughman* thus enumerates the disadvantages experienced by the farmer in his first attempt to prepare bones so as to be available as fertilizing matter, and makes a few plain and practical suggestions which will simplify the process:

"The farmer reads that by mixing bones with forty per cent of sulphuric acid, they will be so reduced as to be soluble in water; at considerable trouble and expense he gets a tank and the acid; he fills the tank with bones, both hard and soft, of all sizes, and pours on the acid, expecting to see the bones reduced at once, but to his surprise it only seems to form a sticky paste of the outside, and the acid seems to be in a fair way to dissolve the tank before it does the bones; he seeks more light, and is informed that if he expects the acid to work very quick, he must have the bones ground or broken into small pieces. As there is no mill within easy reach, and if there was, the cost of grinding would be high, his only resource is to pound the several primeval breeds as they appeared in the wild state in different parts of Asia and Europe. Then follows a full and completed history of the Norman horse, in which that celebrated horse is traced back to the eighth century, and shown to have been formed for war purposes under the patronage of Charlemagne, by crossing the three greatest of the domesticated original stocks, the gray, the bay, and the black.

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"Nitrogen being, then, such a valuable element, it would be well for us to inquire which of the two crops under consideration takes the most nitrogen from the soil. According to the authorities already quoted, 1,000 lbs. of beans contain 40.80 lbs. of nitrogen, and 1,000 lbs. of bean vines contain 16.28 lbs. of nitrogen. One thousand pounds of corn will contain 16.00 pounds of nitrogen, and 1,000 lbs. of cornstalks contain 4.80 lbs.

At this rate one acre, or 1,200 lbs. of beans would contain 48.96 lbs. of nitrogen, which added to the 1,000 lbs. of bean vines (the supposed production of an acre) would give a total of 65.29 lbs. of nitrogen abstracted in an acre of beans. Forty bushels, or 3,200 lbs. of corn would contain 38.49 lbs. of nitrogen, and one ton of cornstalks would contain 9.60 lbs., making a total aggregate of 48.00 lbs. of nitrogen abstracted in an acre of corn—17.29 lbs. less than the amount taken in a crop of beans.

"By this presentation we see that a fair, paying crop of beans exhausts the soil more than a paying crop of corn. But there is another consideration no less weighty, namely: The crop of beans is generally sold off the farm, going into the great cities or foreign countries, its nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash never to return to the soil from whence they are derived, while our sagest farmers feed their crop upon the farm, returning a large proportion of its nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash to the soil. Unless the chemists are greatly at fault it will be seen by our showing that bean growing is much more exhausting to the soil than growing Indian corn."

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MICHIGAN FARMER

AND
State Journal of Agriculture.

A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the Industrial and producing interests of Michigan.

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers.

Terms, in Advance.

Subscriptions..... \$1 65 per year.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION:

44 Larned Street West, (Tribune Co.'s Building), Detroit.

*Subscribers remitting money to this office would confer a favor by having their letters registered, or procuring a money order, otherwise we can not be responsible for the money.

The Michigan Farmer

AND

State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1881.

Mr. P. W. RYAN is the authorized subscription agent of the MICHIGAN FARMER, and parties can pay money to him at our risk.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been 179,481 bu, while the shipments of this grain on Aug. 6 was 17,530,095 bu, against 14,791,197 bu, at the corresponding date in 1880. This shows an increase in the amount in sight the previous week of 757,393 bu. The deliveries at seaboard ports for the week were 2,587,801 bu, against 3,027,235 bu the previous week, and 5,083,679 bu the corresponding week in 1880. The export clearances for Europe for the week were 2,451,398 bu, against 1,734,186 bu the previous week, and for the last eight weeks, 14,662,765 bu against 27,531,338 bu for the corresponding eight weeks in 1880.

The past week has been one of considerable excitement in produce circles. On Wednesday last the market showed a disposition to decline, and at the close of the day \$1 22 1-2 for No. 1 white and \$1 17 1/2 for No. 2 do. were the best rates offered. Thursday the market was quiet, with but little change in prices. Friday reports from the crops, the continuance of the drought and higher prices abroad all contributed to excite the market here, and prices were advanced to \$1 24 3-4 for No. 1 white and \$1 20 3-4 for No. 2 do. Saturday a still further rise in prices was noted, No. 1 closing at \$1 25 and No. 2 at \$1 22, with No. 2 red at \$1 26. The feeling was far from strong among dealers, and indications all pointed toward still higher prices.

Yesterday the market opened excited and higher, the "bulls" having everything their own way. In fact, the outlook for wheat, taking the most trustworthy information that could be secured, showed that at present prices wheat was selling below its intrinsic value. Parties who had been on the "short" side of the market all the season, suddenly began to think that it was time for them to stand from under, and prices bounded upward until No. 1 white touched \$1 27 1/2, No. 2 do. \$1 24, and No. 2 red \$1 28. Later in the day, in sympathy with Chicago, there was a break in prices, and at the close quotations were \$1 26 1/2 for No. 1 white, \$1 24 1/2 for No. 2 do., and \$1 23 for No. 3 red.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from July 15 to August 15:

HOPS.

The hop market is very quiet, the movement of stock being so small in this market as to make quotations entirely nominal. State are quoted at 15 to 18c per lb. and New York at 20 to 25c. Dealers are waiting for the new crop to make its appearance, and until it does but little business will be done. Reports from the growing crop in California, Wisconsin, and New York indicate an average crop of superior quality. Emmett Wells' circular says:

"Brewers have taken 400 to 500 bales, which is a pretty fair week's trade, considering the time of the year. Hardly anything now remains in first hands of the last growth that will bring over 20c, but all quotations are considerably more or less nominal. Some are considered more or less nominal than others, and some are not essential change from last week; the opinion still predominates that we shall grow less hops than last year, but that quality will be superior in every respect. A few bales more of the early variety have arrived and been sold at 30c; these sales however afford no criterion as to what will be the opening prices on the general crop."

Prices in the New York market are quoted as follows:

N. Y. State, crop of 1880, choice..... 22 1/2

do. do good to prime..... 18 1/2

do. do fair to good..... 18 1/2

do. do low grade..... 18 1/2

do. old..... 18 1/2

Eastern, crop of 1880, low to choice..... 12 1/2

do. do..... 12 1/2

shop house, at Sharon, together with his last respects and other effects, were destroyed by fire recently. This is but trifling injury.

ugh the carelessness of a pipe on the ground, with a tract of 20 acres and Clayton, it was about hundred cords of wood.

to be a profitable business. Sentinel says a loss to know where to markets, and one pronounces supplies would have to be.

The dwelling of J. W. Express, was burned on, a sufferer from her infirm, was burned to was severely burned in the made to rescue her.

the American says that "Nig- her character there, has Cole's circus as" he ever brought to this role he has to sustain a pretence, but probably finds a residence in the

train on the Grand Trunk was thrown from the track at Merwin's Lane, Friday night, by the engine striking a rock. The engine was thrown into a culvert, the engineer and two express messenger killed, and several passengers injured.

Matthew Vassar, founder of Vassar College, and a generous patron of various philanthropic enterprises, died last week. His estate is valued at \$1,000,000, most of which, it is thought, he has left to various charitable and philanthropic institutions.

An Italian bandit, Esposito, was recently arrested in New York, and a crowd of immigrants at the instant of the Italian massacre. Some officials arrived in New York last week, identified the man, and he will go back to Italy with them.

Three men were arrested Monday night in Jersey City for the robbery of Mathiesen & Weichers, sugar refiners. These robbers have been carried on systematically for months, \$450 pounds of fine grade sugar were found on the lighter on which the men were captured.

Reception and Toilet Rooms fitted up on the Millinery (2nd) floor, where you can rest and refresh yourself. Toilet rooms on every floor.

Call in and lay aside your satchel or wraps, they will be well taken care of, and make yourself at home. View our store and goods at your leisure, and if you find anything you need, it will be checked and delivered to you on the train, free of charge.

In order to clean up stock, and find out how we stand, preparatory to buying a new and immense stock for the fall trade, we have commenced to make

Sweeping Reductions in Prices, especially in our Carpet Department, to which we call special attention.

A LINE OF TAPESTRY BRUSSELS Down to 75 cts. per yard.

NEW Our prices on everything we sell are as low as any one's and none but honest goods sold.

NEWCOMB, ENDICOTT & CO., Ferry Building, Woodward Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.

Moreton Lodge Herds and Flocks. 14th. ANNUAL SALE 14th.

By Public Auction, without reserve, on Wednesday, September 7, 1881 — AT —

GUELPH, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Coxsisting of 60 Shorthorn Cattle, Bulls, Cows and Heifers; 125 Cotswold Sheep, 75 Southdown Sheep and ewes.

Lodge Herds and Flocks had

been formed three months ago John old step son of George concluded he wanted to be there therefore started out, and became so the sights of all the town in his struggle to get himself on the sharp top of a church, receiving visits from his being killed, heavily to the owners, and contributed \$100, Mr. Parker.

man named Parker loaned his horse to attend the funeral and when he so the sights of all the town in his struggle to get

himself on the sharp top of a church, receiving

visits from his being killed, heavily to the owners, and contributed \$100, Mr. Parker.

the Excelsior Straw about ready to commence production is to be bleached solution of lime, where becomes soft. It is then at a pressure of 70 lbs. of goes through a washer, engine, and after three days is dried in the sun, and drying cylinders, 17 in arch receives the finishing between polished iron which weigh 6,000 lbs. The steam.

ral News.

Broker, of Chicago, has

petroleum has been dis-

own, Dakota.

in the last six months and \$298,264 in silver.

ansas and Nebraska the

widow of ex-president

last week in Buffalo of

Chicago mail carrier, was

had confessed to steal-

minister at Washington his room on Thursday last

of Baltimore, Md., are to

be in nomination for the

ills at Middletown, Ohio, part. Part of the machu-

\$8,000.

cigar makers at May-

last, the employers

bill of rights.

clerk of J. C. Walcott &

New York, has abandoned

from Breman.

nger and ticket agents of

western railroads meet in

to try and adjust their

ng, Illinois, once U-

etary of the Interior dur-

on's administration, died

tsfield, Mass., committed

while suffering from a

he had long struggled to

what seems to be a better

the Dominion.

A Boston merchant, was

out of \$30,000 by par-

for the Pepperell cotton

refuses to have anything

trunk lined, regred to

his insures a continuation

road fight for some time

an threshing machine on

Young, near Columba,

week, killing six men,

two others, and wounding

to investigate pleure-

anized by appointing Pr-

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ders of the Live Stock

Brooklyn, N. Y., mer-

to commit suicide some

was prevented. Last

recently drowned in the

revered Marshal Matthews

, recently, has been ar-

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Englishman, recently

employed by Turner,

ers, of St. Joseph, Mo., as

has disappeared with a

0 he made.

of ship canal across the

land and Delaware, giving

outlet to the Atlantic,

is

soon to become a reality, the necessary \$3,-000 having been raised to build it.

Spotted Tail, the Indian chief, who was last week murdered by another chief, who was jealous of his influence in the tribe. Spotted Tail has been friendly to the whites, and was about to pay a visit to Washington.

A party of ladies, out riding near Collinsville, last week, were caught in a storm and sought shelter in an old shed, which was demolished by the storm. Miss Heard being killed, and Miss Cook crippled by the falling timber.

A train on the Grand Trunk was thrown from the track at Merwin's Lane, Friday night, by the engine striking a rock. The engine was thrown into a culvert, the engineer and two express messenger killed, and several passengers injured.

Matthew Vassar, founder of Vassar College, and a generous patron of various philanthropic enterprises, died last week. His estate is valued at \$1,000,000, most of which, it is thought, he has left to various charitable and philanthropic institutions.

An Italian bandit, Esposito, was recently arrested in New York, and a crowd of immigrants at the instant of the Italian massacre. Some officials arrived in New York last week, identified the man, and he will go back to Italy with them.

Two strangers were arrested Monday night in Jersey City for the robbery of Mathiesen & Weichers, sugar refiners. These robbers have been carried on systematically for months, \$450 pounds of fine grade sugar were found on the lighter on which the men were captured.

Reception and Toilet Rooms fitted up on the Millinery (2nd) floor, where you can rest and refresh yourself. Toilet rooms on every floor.

Call in and lay aside your satchel or wraps, they will be well taken care of, and make yourself at home. View our store and goods at your leisure, and if you find anything you need, it will be checked and delivered to you on the train, free of charge.

In order to clean up stock, and find out how we stand, preparatory to buying a new and immense stock for the fall trade, we have commenced to make

Sweeping Reductions in Prices, especially in our Carpet Department, to which we call special attention.

A meeting held in Cincinnati the other night by the striking iron workers, it was agreed to adhere to the demands made by them when the present strike began. The mill owners have also decided not to grant them demands, but offered very wide wage increases.

John Vasey has been arrested, taken to Pittsburgh, and identified as one of the gang that murdered Geo. A. McClure, of McKeesport last week. Another man named O'Connor, was arrested with him on suspicion of being one of the leaders, but he has not yet been tried.

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E. P. Williams & Co., proprietors of the

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Poetry.

THE STRANGER ON THE SILL.

Between broad fields of wheat and corn,
Is the lowly home where I was born;
The peach tree leans against the wall,
And the woodbine wavers over all;

"There is the shadowed doorway still,
But a stranger's foot has crossed the sill.

There is the barn—and as of yore,
I can smell the hay from the open door,
And see the busy swallows throng,
And hear the peewee's mournful song;

"But the stranger comes—oh painful proof,
Is sheave is plied to the heated roof.

There is the orchard—the very tree
Where my childhood knew long hours of ease,
And watched the shadowy moments run,
All my life has imbibed more shade than sun;

"But the stranger's children are swinging there.

There bubbles the spray spring below,
With its burlap brook where the hazels grow,
'Twas there I found the calamus root,
And watched the minnows poised the shoot,

"And heard the robin have his wing—
But a stranger's buck is at the spring.

O ye who daily cross the sill,
Step light, for I love it still;
And when you crowd the old barn eaves,
Then think what countless harvest sheaves
Have passed within that scented door
To gladden eyes that are no more.

Deal kindly with those tender trees;
And when your children crowd your knees,
Those sweetest fruits shall sharp;—
As old memories stirred their heart;
To youthful sport still leave the swing,
And in sweet reverence hold the spring.

The barn, the trees, the brook, the birds,
The meadows with their lowing herds,
The woodland on the cottage wall—
My heart still lingers with them all.
Ye strangers on my native soil,
Step lightly, for I love it still.

—T. B. Read.

AN OLD BOAT.

I passed a boat-to-day on the shore,
That will be launched on the sea no more.

Worn and battered—the straight keel bent,
The side, like a ruined rampart, rent;

Left alone, with no covering,

For who would steal such a useless thing?

It was shapely once, when the shipwright's hand
Had laid each plank as the master planned;

And it danced for joy on the curling wave;

When first the sea's broad breast it clave;

And it felt the pulse of the well-timed stroke,

That rang on the thole pin of tuneful oak.

Off it has carried home the spoil
Of fishes, tired with night-long toil;

And often, in summer days, it knew
The laugh of a pleasure seeking crew;

Or launched by night on the blinding waves,
It has rescued a life from the sea's dark graves

It is useless now, as it lies on the beach,
Drawn high beyond the billow's reach;

And none of all it has served in stress
Remember it now in its loneliness.

—F. W. Bourdillon.

Miscellaneous.

A GREAT MISTAKE.

By the Author of "Rose of the World," "Edged Tools," "King Cupidus," or, "Ruby North's Lovers," &c.

(Continued.)

CHAPTER L

When Mrs. March began to get about again, the brightness of early summer was on the little town and the square gardens.

It seemed to Lucy, in her brave hopefulness, that life might be beginning anew for them all; but after a while it became apparent that Ada's old restlessness or discontent was lurking under all the young mother's pretty forced smiles, and that she was living not in the tranquil present with her husband and her baby and her simple round of duties and pleasure, but in some vague future, which was more real as well as more absorbing to her than the actual people and things by which she was surrounded.

Lucy wondered with a passionate wonder that Ada could not be happy with her beautiful boy, in whose nursery she spent such long delightful hours. The chill terror that had struck to the girl's heart on her return to Croome seized her again as she noticed her cousin's gentle indifference to the little fellow's baby-smiles, and her increasing depression when George was not by to see it.

"Ada is not quite strong again," Lucy thought seriously, searching for excuses for her cousin. "When she is, she will take more notice of baby and be more cheerful. She is happy—oh, surely she must be happy!" she would cry sometimes with sudden anguish. "She loves George, and he is good and true. His goodness is wonderful. I have never heard him speak an unkind word. I am sure that he has not a thought that is not generous and loyal and manly. Oh, surely Ada at least must be happy."

It bewildered her to see that the restless and discontent were on Ada's side, and not on George's, who had such good cause for unhappiness.

Coming home from her work out of doors, her heart still thrilling kindly with the remembrance of glad child-voices, of dim eyes brightening as she drew near to sick-beds, of hungry mouths fed, and of cruel pains soothed, Lucy would be met with Ada's smiling stifled yawns and listless attitudes, and would feel that they were almost more than she could bear.

It was cruel, she felt, to see George's wife dissatisfied, longing vaguely for the unattainable, when she was so perfectly pleased what would have made life so joyful for other women and for which they would gladly have given the whole world besides!

Lucy had known what it was to look bright and indifferent, with a very sad and sorry heart, for poor George's sake; but why need Ada who had her desire, make any effort to seem happy?

"She loves George," the girl insisted, with a new access of horror. "She told me she did. It is only that she is not quite strong again. It can be only that."

Once she spoke to Ada very timidly, and with a burning face, and tried to find out the reason of her cousin's long-continued apathy. Ada laughed and yawned.

"It is the Barlaston air," she said gaily. "I feel as if I were stifling in this little place."

"But it is your home!" cried Lucy, turning very white. "Your husband lives here—little Georgie will grow up here."

"Pray don't utter any such dismal prophecies, dear Lucy," protested Mrs. March, smiling. "Why should you suppose anything so hopeless?"

Lucy looked at her cousin, with fright in her blue eyes.

"Where do you want to go?" she asked abruptly. "How could you bear to leave this dear old house where George has lived so long?"

The Doctor's wife raised her blond eyebrows in calm amusement.

"It is a dear old house," she said lightly. "A very dear old house! I have been

thinking that a little villa at Green Knowe would not cost half as much; and, if we moved there, we should be near Croome, and have some probability of decent society now and then. I shall talk seriously of it to George. He could have his consulting-room in town, and go in and out by rail. The country air, I am sure, would be better for baby."

"Oh, Georgie is thriving splendidly!" said Lucy. "And I am afraid George would not like to leave town, Ada. Would it not make his work all the harder?"

"Dear George likes whatever I like," replied Ada gently; "and I like only what is for his good, as you know."

But, when Mrs. March did mention the subject, Ada turned her head so suddenly, as if she found her mother very unwilling to accede to her fancy. He explained that his step-mother just then were already as heavy as he could very well support and that the rent of their house, roomy and commodious as they found the old place, was on account of the antiquated situation, very moderate indeed. The furniture too, which he had bought for a mere song from old Doctor Featherstone, would be sadly out of place in the bright modern villas on which his wife had set her heart; and he did not feel justified for the present in incurring the expenditure which a removal would certainly entail.

"Try to be happier here for a time, my dear," the young man said kindly, "and I promise that as soon as I can afford it you shall make the change you desire."

He explained further that his step-mother was a serious drain upon him, and that her children were growing up, and needing to be helped along the way in the world.

"Indeed, dear George, work far too hard!" said Ada, kissing him lightly on the forehead. "And I have often wanted to speak to you about your step-mother. I am sure you will not misunderstand my motive in doing so. You know, dear, it was very well to make her a handsome allowance and to charge yourself with the education of her children while you were single; but, now that you have an expensive little wife, and a little son of your own to think of, it seems to me that you have a very good excuse for withholding further supplies."

"But you see," returned George gently, "she is quite alone in the world, and she has always looked to me for help since my father died. I could not forsake her now because I am so happy as to have a home and dearer ties."

"Dear George," murmured his wife, again kissing his forehead, "you are always so good."

Mrs. March continued however to bewail the unnecessary size of their house and the expense it led to in various ways.

"I wish George could be induced to give it up," she sighed in her confidential talks with Mary Throgmorton. "And I wish that we could delicately suggest to good Mrs. Batters that I am quite capable of managing our simple establishment myself. She is a faithful creature, I dare say; but I do not think she need be quite so obtrusive as to keep you and George apart."

"For George's sake" repeated Lucy, smiling impatiently.

"'Na, Lucy," said Ada, "I will stay here as long as you and George will have me."

Mrs. March lifted her shoulders in the faintest little shrug.

"I think people never know when they are well off," she said, sighing as she turned away and flung herself on the sofa. "I hoped for dear George's sake, Lucy, that you would have been more sensible."

"For George's sake" repeated Lucy, starting and making a clatter among her cups and spoons.

"Yes, of course it would have been a lift to him if you had married well."

"I don't understand you, Ada," the girl said, fixing her blue eyes wistfully on her face.

"Summer was drawing to a close. Nearly every one was away. The town was at its very dullest, as Mrs. March declared to her mother and Lucy. Even Croome was shut up, and the Ackroyds were off to the Continent, to some baths which had been recommended for Mr. Ackroyd's rheumatism. Ada used to yawn until the team ran down her cheeks as she lay on the sofa in her shady drawing-room, too listless even to work at her embroidery. Bee had tried very hard to carry Lucy off to Salsets with her, but Lucy had declared that she must remain at home.

"Salsets! Good Heaven!" Mrs. March cried with a shudder. "Why should one go to such a place?" In Barlaston at least she could have been easily entertained.

"'Na, Lucy," her friend went on, with a meaning little nod.

"George would not ask me to marry a man I did not care for," said Lucy, blushing painfully. "But indeed I think it is time that I began to work for myself."

"You know perfectly well that George could not permit that!" answered her cousin somewhat impatiently. "I suppose things must go on as usual. I am sure I don't know how to tell him about those miserable bills!"

"I do not see indeed," agreed Mrs. Throgmorton, "that you have any need for a housekeeper now. But George is so fond of old faces, I suppose he would not hear of parting with Batters."

"You don't think I would suggest it?" cried Ada promptly.

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"I do not understand."

Ada lifted her large eyelids and searched her friend's face.

"'Na, Lucy," said Ada, "I was rummaging for a book, and speaking in absent staccato fashion. 'It is quite sudden. I believe he will start with a week.'"

A day or two later, Lucy on going into the drawing-room to her cousin, saw that she was not alone. Some one was holding her by both her hands and talking very rapidly to meet them.

"Of course I intended to pay them out of my own money," she explained wistfully.

"'Na, Lucy," said Ada, "I will always be absorbed by the household expenses. It would not have done to tax dear George so heavily on account of my family."

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AUGUST 16, 1881

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

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A style of bay at
ring places, this season,
with very little hair and
ungs.

The
two openings in the walls,
one of which resembled the hall-way
between the two chambers, but with
"It is not a little curious to remark,

RAILROAD LONGINGS.

If I were a railroad brakeman,
I'd holler the stations so plain
That the man who goes to Texas
Would go clear through to me;
I'd open the door of the smoking car
And give such a mighty roar
That the passengers back in the sleeper
Would all fall out on the floor.
For I couldn't afford a tenor voice,
And I couldn't afford to speak
In the sweet soft tones of Eolian harps
For clever dollars a week.

If I were a baggage-master,
I'd stomp the trunks about;
I'd stand them up in the corner
And I'd tear their bowels out.
I would pull the handles out by the roots,
I would kick their corners in,
And strew their stuffing all round the car.
And make them lank and thin.
For I couldn't afford to wear kid gloves,
Nor put sole pads on my feet,
Nor handle things gently, when all my pay
Just kept me in bread and meat.

If I were a railroad conductor,
As through the train I'd go,
I'd have for every question they asked
The answer all ready: "Don't know."
I'd miss connections for lots of men,
I'd run lone passengers past;
I'd tell them 'twas eight when I knew 'twas ten
And I'd swear their watches were fast.
For I couldn't afford to be civil.
When I knew every man in the load
Would look at my watch and ring, and say
"He stole all that from the road!"

Burlington Hawkeye.

Kansas' Mammoth Cave.

The discovery of the cave was made
about a month since. Thomas county
being only sparsely settled, the discov-
ery was accidental, and made while
following a wounded wolf, which took
refuge there, and finding a human
skull and other bones, from which the
flesh had long since been removed, at
its entrance. The discoverer, suppos-
ing it to be a wolf's den, obtained the
assistance of Mr. Hamilton, who hap-
pened to be in the vicinity, and the
owner of the land, and the three, well
armed and carrying a lantern, pro-
ceeded to the spot at the base of a high
bluff, and pushing aside the under-
brush, found an opening in the mound,
irregular in shape and about three
feet in diameter. Into this opening
the party cautiously proceeded on their
hands and knees a distance of three or
four feet, when the passage-way, en-
larging in every direction, permitted
them to assume an erect position, and
they found themselves in an irregular-
shaped room, its ceiling sloping up-
ward and out of sight. The place was
intensely dark, only a few rays of sun-
light penetrating through the entrance,
and the light of the lantern seemed
but to make the darkness more per-
ceptible. Passing over the wolf's body,
they found the floor of the room was
covered with human skeletons and
bones entirely denuded of flesh, placed
in every conceivable position. Some
stood upright against the wall, others
were in a sitting posture, but the greater
part lay scattered on the floor in con-
fused masses. The room was some-
what triangular in shape, its longest
side being upward of 40 feet, and the
others about 20 each. Hung on its
walls, or resting against them, and lying
on the floor among the skeletons,
were numerous shields and spears,
and other implements of warfare of a
savag[e] race.

On the next morning, having pro-
cured two additional lanterns and im-
provised a torch, the explorers re-en-
tered the cave, and, clambering over
the skeletons to the aperture in the
wall noticed the day previous, en-
tered it and found themselves in a pas-
sageway about four feet high and nine
feet wide, arched overhead; the walls
were of solid white rock, and covered
with moisture. The floor of the hall-
way sloped downward. The hall-way
was about 20 feet long, and appeared to
have been cut in the solid rock by skil-
lful workmen. At the further extremity
it opened into another chamber, on
the threshold of which the party was
halted by noises resembling the move-
ments of animals within. Peering in
the Egyptian darkness, and dis-
cerning nothing, and thinking that
they had found the wolf's abode, one
of them fired his pistol, and their
ears were astonished with a succession
of reports, as from a dozen pistols,
repeated from all parts of the room. An
every one knows that
roved by contrast; the
and the clearer the paper,
the reading. When the
together, or the matter is
the eyes become tired soon
contrast is lessened. The
together, and the effort
strains the eyes. In fine
are widely separated. I
led in which the
measured by the shorter
to three millimeters (one-
the lines will really seem to
the projections of the longer
ach upon the interlinear
may occur, where those
ate, in which the space
only one millimeter. The
al that should be per-
tension, two and a half milli-
inch).

The Oldest London Daily.

The price of the Morning Post, the
oldest London daily, was reduced in
June to 1d. instead of 3d., its former
price. In the issue in which the
change was announced, the following
notice appeared: "In the hundred and
ninth year of its existence, the Morning
Post reverts to the price at which
it was originally published on the 2d
of November, 1772. The pressure of
stamp duties, paper duties and adver-
tisements did compelled a rise in the
price of journals, so that at the close
of the last century the cost of the
Morning Post was 6d., and in the early
years of this century it rose to 7d. The
successive reductions of taxation
brought about corresponding changes
to 6d., 4d., and, lastly, 3d. It has be-
come evident that by returning to the
original price we can gain a vast ex-
tension of political influence, and yet
continue to provide our readers with a
paper in every way as excellent as that
which for upwards of a century had
maintained its position.

This journal is the oldest daily
newspaper in London, and holds the
honorable position of senior member
of a press which is the most powerful
in the world. The Morning Post has
witnessed the birth and death of many
contemporaries and competitors, and
in retracing the course of its long suc-
cess we must recognize in its history
two distinct causes of permanent vi-
tality. We find on turning over the
long volumes of files which have grown
from a mere folio sheet to the news-
paper of the present day, that the con-
ductors of the paper appear to have
constantly striven to fulfil the vital
objects of such a publication—first, the
early and ample provision of news,
and, secondly, the attempt to form and
guide public opinion in a just and sensi-
ble manner. Independence is the
first condition of influence, and a journal
to be listened to must speak in its
own name alone, and with the weight
which years of experience in its public
affairs can only give to its utterances.

"Nature might have furnished the
outlines of the cave, but nature never
uses a square in its work, and never
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that platform nor the hall-way through
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(Continued from first page.)

than he does in a normal condition. The tail becomes so relaxed as easily to be turned over flat upon the back; there is a slow movement of the jaws in eating, and he drinks remarkably slow; the food passes away undigested; the pulse varies but little from the normal standard when at rest, but becomes quick and intermittent, upon slight motion, debility prostrates the animal; the hind parts become weak and the animal feels as walks. Fourth. This stage of the disease is more frequently found in mares at the period of estrus, occurring in animals after a few days' rest, but is not observed in those which have their regular daily labor to perform; the animal while driving along the road apparently all right, suddenly becomes weak and staggers in the hind legs only; turns over first in one hind fetlock then the other, and if not at once taken out of harness, goes down in the road, one hind quarter usually swells, generally on the near side, the animal can no longer remain upon its feet, having lost both the power of motion and sensation in the hind parts. This form of the disease occasionally occurs in the gelding, but only after a few days rest without exercise, and then driven a few miles. The causes of this singular and often fatal malady being merely speculative, we will not enter upon them at this time. It occurs at all seasons of the year, but more particularly in the fall and winter. Treatment. It is difficult to lay down a course of treatment, tonics, stimulants, diuretics, etc., are indicated. The following in most cases will be found very good: Gum camphor pulv. 1 oz., capsicum pulv. 3 oz., mix and divide into three powders; give one three times a day in a little warm water. So soon as the animal shows improvement, give 2 oz. of cascara bark, powdered, in warm water twice a day. Another favorite remedy in many cases is the following: Bromide of potassa 4 oz., tincture of belladonna 2 oz., mix with 1 pint of pure water; dose, 2 oz., every four hours. The safest plan is to call a veterinary surgeon, wherever one can be procured. An examination after death shows marked congestion of the spinal membranes laying in contact with that portion of the spinal cord situated in the loins or lumbar region. The kidneys are very dark colored, sometimes hard and sometimes quite soft, containing more or less purulent matter; the ureters, which connects the kidneys with the bladder, and the bladder itself are occasionally found in a morbid condition.

Milk Fever.

BATTLE CREEK, August 2d, 1881.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.
DEAR SIR.—I have a valuable heifer, two years old last March, "grade Durham" that I expect to come in the 17th of this month. She is quite fleshly, and I am afraid of the milk fever attacking her. I would like to know if there are remedies I can use to prevent an attack or if she should be taken what restoratives shall I use? She is a bright red with some white about the flank and legs. I have been milking her since the last of June and I am now getting about ten quarts per day.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.—Your heifer being in full condition, the danger of milk fever is increased. The preventive measures are, feed moderately for a few days before calving and keep the bowels in good condition, but do not purge her, four ounce doses of Epsom salts, dissolved in warm water and given once a day for two or three days is usually all that is necessary; should however, milk fever ensue, the best remedy is our Milk Fever Cure, which very rarely fails even when the animal is down. Every farmer and dairymen should have a package on hand, in case of emergency. When this is not at hand the next best remedy is four ounce doses of the salt three times a day, until there is a natural condition of the alvine discharges. She should be put in a good roomy place well littered and protected from storms.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has appointed delegates to a transportation conference to be held at Utica, August 19th. The call for this conference is signed by many prominent farmers throughout the State as well as business men, and its object is announced to be "to consider whether our government is to continue a government of the people, for the people and by the people, or whether it is to be a government of corporations, by corporations, and for the benefit of a favored few."

THERE is a considerable decrease in ship meat of butter to Europe, the exportations for the two months ended June 30 being only 375,290 pounds, valued at \$45,669, against 8,002,741, valued at \$1,405,557, for the same period last year. The exports of cheese show a slight increase in volume, but a decrease in value.

THE market for walnut lumber has already been seriously affected by the approaching scarcity. A "corner" has even been attempted by particularly shrewd dealers, and manufacturers of furniture are considering what course they shall adopt when the time comes in which they can no longer, even at a heavy advance, obtain this much desired article.

THE salt industry of Michigan has risen to a leading place in the salt production of the world. The yield at Saginaw in 1880 was 13,000,000 bushels. Saginaw is now the largest salt producing district in the United States. The bulk of this product is consumed in the Western States.

AN idea of the enormousness of the quantities of flour manufactured in Minn. may be shown from the fact that the Washburn Mills, of Minneapolis, alone turn out a car-load every thirty-five minutes through the twenty-four hours.

The two wings of the Republican party in Virginia, one of which is known as the "straightouts," and the other as the "coalitionists," are in a state of great alarm. Last week the straightouts wanted a Repub. ticket nominated, and the coalitionists wanted to go in with Mahone, the leader of the readjuster wing of the Democratic party, and nothing else. Now, however, nothing was done, and the convention adjourned without two wings further than ever. It is probable there will be two Republicans and two Democratic tickets in that State at the coming election.

CITY ITEMS.

THE construction of the telephone line between Detroit and Port Huron, is being pushed rapidly forward, and it is expected that it will be ready for business by the 25th.

THE will of the late ex-Governor Bagley has been filed for probate. Among the bequests, is a drinking fountain to the city of Detroit, to be located on the Campus Martius, at a cost of \$5,000.

LAST week was the heaviest business week at the Central Market ever known. There were 1,394 wagons paid fees. The total fees collected from all sources for the week amounted to \$1,046.

THE KIRKWOOD, a new hotel on the Campus Martius, was opened for business on Saturday evening last. It is first-class in all its appointments, and it rightly managed will no doubt prove a financial success.

LAST week, the few Ohioans who have not been appointed to office, paid Detroit a visit. There were more of them than most people supposed, and to expectant office seekers, we just remark that there is quite a number of available men still left in the Ohio.

THE Detroit Base Ball Club played three games in Chicago last week, and were beaten twice. The score in the second game was 17 to 0, the worst beating ever administered to a league club. On Saturday the Detroit Club in a measure redeemed itself by beating the Chicago club 2 to 0.

THE Butler road was formally transferred to the Wabash Company yesterday. The official time cards of the road announce that until further notice the mail train will leave Detroit at 6:41 A. M. and arrive 6:30 P. M., and the St. Louis express leave at 2:50 P. M. and arrive at 12 o'clock noon.

THE notorious Edward ("Red") Lyons, alias George E. Lanning, but whose real name is supposed to be Haggard, was captured at South Windham, Conn., while being so severely wounded that it is thought he will die. He is the husband of Sophie Lyons, alias Kate Loranger, who has made it so sultry for certain male citizens of Detroit and Jackson of late.

THE plans for the new government light house on the upper end of Belle Isle have just been completed, and work on the building will begin about the middle of next month and probably be finished this fall. It will be one of the handsomest structures of its kind on the lakes—a story and a half high, with basement, and of the Swiss villa style—highly ornamental, having four piazzas, and a fine scroll work in the cornice.

THEY are almost a general railroad war being waged by the trunk lines East and West, and rates have been put down to about one-fourth of the regular fares. The citizens of Detroit are not benefited by the cut, as rates from here, either east or west, are just the same as they have been for several years. A person can travel from Chicago to Boston for \$5, while from Detroit which is some hundreds of miles shorter, he has to pay \$16.

A NUMBER of prominent and wealthy persons in the vicinity of the glucose factory in this city, have signed the following agreement: "We, the undersigned, feeling greatly annoyed because of the erection and maintenance in our midst of an intolerable nuisance, to wit, the so-called glucose or Grape Sugar factory, the pernicious stench and vile odors from which are causing sickness in our families and rendering our property valueless for residence purposes, propose to institute legal proceedings with a view of abating the same, and hereby agree that the cost of such proceedings be equally divided among us."

\$40 Rifle for Only \$15.

THE Evans 26-shot Sporting Rifle, advertised by E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay St., is a bargain. We are positively assured that the retail price of these Rifles was \$40 each; any one can get the same rifle now by sending the above named firm only \$15. They offer to refund the monies sent if the rifle is not as represented. Read their large advertisement in this issue.

THE objections to the metal tip upon children's shoes do not hold good against the A. S. T. Co. beautiful black Tip, and it is time parents are enquiring for them, for fine shoes as well as common, as they reduce shoe bills one half.

MANY railroads have discarded the old make of scales, substituting the Improved Howe, Selleck & Co. Agents, Chicago.

NEARLY all the ills that afflict mankind can be prevented and cured by keeping the stomach, liver and kidneys in perfect working order. There is no medicine known that will do this as quickly and surely, without interfering with your duties, a Parker's Ginger Tonic. See advertisement.

WE men that have been given up by their dearest friends as beyond help, have been permanently cured by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is a positive cure for all female complaints. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

CANTARES make from \$25 to \$50 per week selling goods for E. G. RIDEOUT & Co., 10 Barclay St., New York. Send for catalogue and terms—au-bis.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

TUESDAY, Aug. 16, 1881.

Flour.—The receipts of flour in this market the past week footed up 7,001 bushels, and the shipments were 4,677 bushels. The average in wheat has caused an upward movement in flour.

Wheat.—The straightouts want a Repub. ticket nominated, and the coalitionists wanted to go in with Mahone, the leader of the readjuster wing of the Democratic party, and nothing else. Now, however, nothing was done, and the convention adjourned without two wings further than ever. It is probable there will be two Republicans and two Democratic tickets in that State at the coming election.

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